

V. J. CLARK IS BEFORE CONGRESS

Senator du Pont, Federal Officer, Fights for Justice.

RAIDERS BURNED FAMOUS SCHOOL

Delaware Senator Tried to Save It—Institute Wants \$214,723.62. Barracks Not Included. Strong Backing Seems to Make Success Probable.

With leading men of both political parties pledged to extend every possible aid, the third attempt to secure from the United States government restitution for the property of the Virginia Military Institute, burned by order of a Federal general, will be made to-day. Friends of the institution feel hopeful that conditions have at least reached the point, after many years, when favorable action on the claim may be expected.

Senator du Pont, of Delaware, introduced to-day by Senator Henry Arundel of Delaware, in the Senate, and by Representative H. D. Flood in the House, a bill to reimburse the Virginia Military Institute for the damage and destruction of its library, scientific apparatus and professors' quarters on June 12, 1864.

Senator Thomas S. Martin, leader on the Democratic side, and Congressman C. B. Slomp on the Republican side in the House, are among the active supporters of the measure. With such backing, and other pledges not made public, it is hoped to secure passage of the bill at the present session. As it specifies the amount, the matter will not have to go before the Court of Claims for extended hearings, but will be referred direct to the Committee on Claims of each house of Congress.

The property destroyed in 1864 by order of General Hunter, commanding the United States forces, was as follows: Buildings—barracks, two-story officers' quarters, hospital, laundry, hospital, quartermaster's store, mess hall, material and supplies—furniture, quartermaster's stores, commissary stores, medical stores, fixtures and supplies; library, 15,000 volumes, engineering and philosophical instruments and apparatus; astronomical observatory, and equipment, chemistry laboratory, supplies and equipment; cabinet geological specimens; gas and heating fixtures.

The account for damages was prepared by General E. W. Nichols, the present superintendent. He found that no contracts were made for the reconstruction of any of the buildings after the war, since the work was done by day labor, and the cost charged to the "building account."

LAYING TRASS FOR SENATE CONTROL

Progressives Take Concerted Action Toward Coming Contest.

PARTY FIGHT WILL SOON REACH WILSON

Leaders Assert That Twenty-Seven Senators Will Support Plan for Committee Apportionment Among New and Old Members Alike—Change Seniority System.

Washington, December 16.—The fight within the Democratic party for control of the Senate under the next administration has taken definite form within the last few days, as the result of concerted action by a small body of Democrats toward laying the basis for what they term "progressive control" in the next Congress.

A series of conferences culminating in a dinner yesterday, at which nearly a dozen Democrats were present, have resulted in a general understanding for a reorganization movement designed to insure the control of legislation and policies after March 4, by Senators in full sympathy with the views of President-elect Wilson.

Those who have participated in the conferences thus far are Senators Lea, of Tennessee; Smith, of Georgia; Smith, of South Carolina; Myers, of Montana; Newlands, of Nevada; Ashurst, of Arizona; Gore and Owen, of Oklahoma; Stone, of Missouri; O'Gorman, of New York; Martine, of New Jersey; and Representative Morris Sheppard, of Texas, prospective successor to Senator Bailey.

It is understood all of the Senators named do not agree to the more radical features of the "insurgent program," although they have indicated the general purpose of demanding recognition for all members of the party in the reorganization and for the establishment of what they term progressive legislation policies. It is understood Senators Stone and O'Gorman, who have participated in the later conferences, like Senators Lea and Smith, of the general plan outlined at the earlier gatherings.

The Senate fight is expected to reach President-elect Wilson almost as soon as he takes up questions of legislation for his approaching administration. The leaders in the Democratic "insurgent movement" assert that at least twenty-seven of the forty-nine Democratic Senators in the next Congress will support their view of the "progressive program."

The fight for places on the important Senate committees is an integral part of the new movement. The insurgent Democratic forces probably will demand a fair distribution of places among new and old members on the five leading committees—Appropriations, Finance, Foreign Relations, Judiciary and Interstate Commerce—and a similar distribution on the five next important committees—Commerce, Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, Post-Office and Agriculture. Such an arrangement would radically change the seniority system, long recognized, under which the older Senators had the choice of places and often held commanding positions on several of the leading committees.

VACATION EDED, WILSON AT WORK

Many Tasks Confront Him in His Dual Role.

NO SELECTIONS FOR HIS CABINET

He Has Decided Finally on No One as Member of Official Household—Will Devote Himself for While to Duties as Governor of New Jersey.

Princeton, N. J., December 16.—After a month's leisure and recreation in the Bermuda Islands, Woodrow Wilson returned home to-night and took up in earnest the many tasks that confront him in his dual role as Governor of New Jersey, and President-elect of the United States.

Thousands of letters awaited Mr. Wilson's arrival, and though most of them concerned his national administration, the President-elect made it clear he still was Governor and intended to devote his energies now to State business. Mr. Wilson said he would defer office filing and announcements concerning his administration until after he had cleared away the accumulated detail of his New Jersey office.

Mr. Wilson may remain Governor of the State until March 1, only a few days before he must go to Washington. This is because he wishes to finish his program of legislation pending in the State Legislature, which convenes January 14.

With respect to his Cabinet, Mr. Wilson said to-day he had not made any final selections. At no time in his conversation with the correspondents, who have been traveling with him constantly, has he mentioned the name of a single individual as a possibility for his Cabinet.

Mr. Wilson said that he realized that before deciding upon the personnel of his Cabinet he would have to determine just what type of Cabinet he would form. He recognized two types from a review of the manner in which his predecessors have met this question.

One type is the political Cabinet, constructed from party material that must, in a sense, be rewarded in order to preserve party harmony. The other is characterized by Mr. Wilson as the personal Cabinet, made up of men whose business fitness is known to him personally, and on whose judgment he would like to lean. Carefully steering the correspondents away from all questions of personnel, Mr. Wilson also declined to say which type of Cabinet he now prefers. He said he had written several times a magazine article criticizing Mr. Cleveland's Cabinets, but he had not specifically asked Mr. Cleveland which type he had found the most desirable.

"The two types of Cabinets," he said, "remind me of a question I was once discussing with Dr. James McCosh, president of Princeton in the late 'seventies. We were speaking of the two types of teachers—the one who tried to reach the average intelligence of the class and the other who catered to the most intelligent, and let the rank and file get along as best it could. I asked Dr. McCosh which he liked the better."

"Oh," he said, "we need a little of both."

When Governor Wilson reached here at 5:30 o'clock he found he still was regarded as one of the faculty of the university, for the students sent him tickets to a special faculty performance given to-night by the Princeton Triangle Club.

The Governor said he had too much work ahead of him to-night to leave the house.

The President-elect sent the following telegram to-day to Mrs. White-Law Reid, widow of the ambassador to London:

"Mrs. Wilson and I wish to express to you our heartfelt sympathy with you in your deep sorrow, a sorrow which the whole country shares."

It is learned that the President-elect had been obliged to send his regrets in response to an invitation from President and Mrs. Taft for the Wilsons to visit the White House some time in January. It is understood that the convening of the New Jersey Legislature in January would probably make it impossible for him to accept the invitation.

EGGLESTON CHOSEN

He Is Made Chief of Rural Education in United States. Washington, December 16.—Joseph D. Eggleston, of Richmond, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been chosen chief of the United States Bureau of Education. He will have three assistants. Counting schools throughout the country will be visited and efforts made to adapt the studies taught as far as possible to the needs of the community.

RELIEF TO PUBLIC FROM HIGH PRICES

Wickersham Believes Hard Coal Trust Effectually Destroyed.

CONTRACTS HELD VIOLATION OF LAW

Government Only Partly Successful in Suit Against Anthracite Carrying Roads, as Supreme Court Dismisses General Combination Charge as "Indefinite."

Washington, December 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day canceled as violative of the Sherman antitrust law the contracts by which railroad-owned coal companies in the Pennsylvania anthracite coal field had purchased the output of independent mines. Attorney-General Wickersham to-night expressed the belief that the decision "will so completely destroy the combination which now controls the price of anthracite that it must result in a distinct measure of relief to the public."

The court also ordered dissolution of railroad control of the Temple Iron Company, by which the principal railroads and their coal companies were found to have strangled a project to build a competing road into the anthracite fields in 1895, and by which monopolizing schemes could be put into operation in the future. The government failed, the court held, to show a "general combination" to apportion the amount of coal to be put upon the market annually by the various roads.

The government's other charges as to a general combination were characterized as "indefinite."

Future Course Undetermined. Minor combinations were held to have been improperly included in the petition of the government, and the proceeding against them was dismissed without prejudice to a new suit.

Justice Lurton announced the opinion of the court, which for the purpose of this case consisted of only six members. Justice Day took no part in the opinion because of his absence from the bench when the case was argued in October, 1911. Justice Hughes refrained from participating in the action of the court because he was a special assistant to the Attorney-General when the coal business was first investigated by the government. Justice Pitney was presented to the court.

The suit was sent back to the judges of the court in which is originated, the Circuit Court for Eastern Pennsylvania, for the enforcement of the decision. The finding of the lower court was upheld, except as to the contracts with the "independents."

The railroads concerned were the Philadelphia & Reading; the Lehigh Valley; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; the Central Railroad of New Jersey; the Erie, and the New York, Susquehanna and Western.

At the outset of his opinion Justice Lurton dwelt upon the great factor of the six railroads and their coal companies in anthracite mining. More than 90 per cent of the entire unmined area of anthracite was owned by them, he declared, and more than 75 per cent of the annual supply put upon the market was theirs. He said the tremendous influence of these companies in this business was due to the liberal policy of Pennsylvania to encourage coal development by authorizing an alliance between the coal-producing and the coal-transporting companies. As to the transportation of the coal to tidewater, Justice Lurton said that, independent of any agreement or combination, the six railroads were in undisputed control.

Concerted Action Invited. "The situation is one which invites concerted action," continued the justice, "and makes exceedingly easy the accomplishment of any purpose to dominate the supply and control the prices at the seaboard. The one-fourth supply which comes from independent operators has been sold in competition with the larger supply of the defendants. If by concerted action that source of competition be removed, the monopoly which the defendants, acting together, may exert over production and sale, will be complete."

With this situation outlined, the justice proceeded to see what had occurred. He first considered the charge of "a general combination" to apportion output.

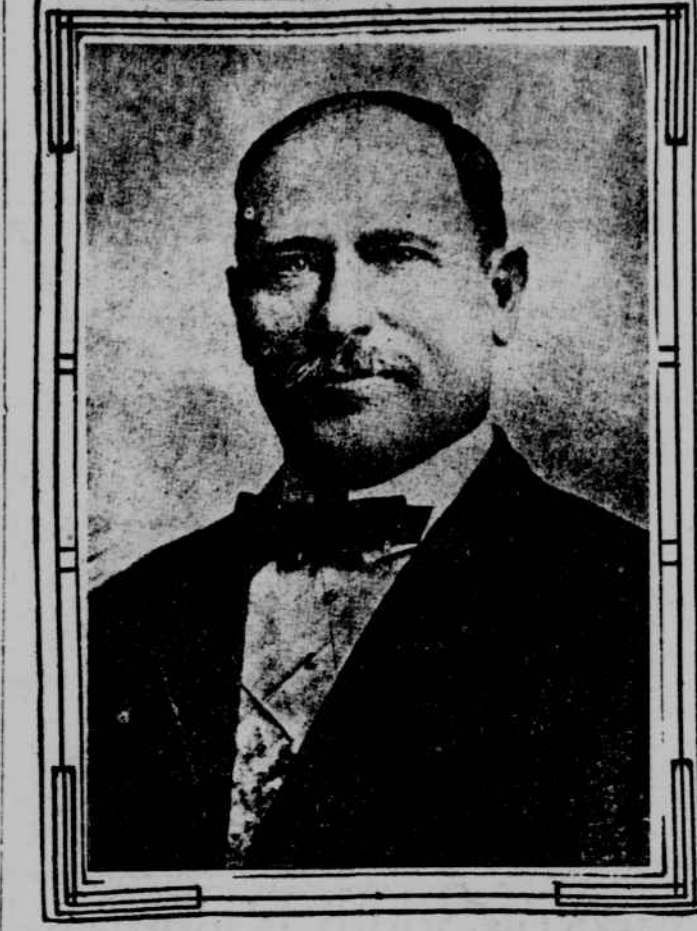
Reliance was made, he said, in support of this charge upon the conference of railroad presidents in 1895, when it was averred efforts were made to distribute the coal business upon the basis of the amount carried in previous years.

"The weight of proof," declared Justice Lurton, "satisfied us that whatever might have been contemplated, attempted, the scheme proved abortive, or, if attempted, was abandoned long before the bill was filed."

Other charges of general combination, it was declared, had been properly considered by the lower court. The justice then took up the Temple Iron Company feature. He detailed how independent operators in Pennsylvania about 1888 pledged their tonnage to a new road to tidewater, and the New York, Wyoming and Western Railroad Company was projected in "good faith" on the strength of these pledges. The eight collieries of the Simpson & Watkins firm were described as powerful factors in this project. He described how, through the aid of J. P. Morgan & Company, the Temple Iron Company was bought, converted into a holding company, its obligations guaranteed by the six roads in proportion to their annual coal tonnage carried, and finally how the Temple Iron Company purchased and the property of the Simpson & Watkins.

(Continued on Third Page.)

DONAGHEY STRIKES BLOW AT CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM



GOVERNOR GEORGE W. DONAGHEY, OF ARKANSAS.

Little Rock, Ark., December 16.—A vital blow at the convict lease system employed in Arkansas and other States will be struck here to-morrow, when Governor George W. Donaghey will pardon and free 269 convicts from the State Penitentiary. This drastic action is the direct result of sentiments expressed by Governor Bleasdale, of South Carolina, in a speech before the Conference of Governors at Richmond two weeks ago.

Three convict camps in Arkansas will be the ones where convicts are leased to contractors, and do not include the camps where convicts are employed in building State roads.

The convicts included in the list to be pardoned are serving sentences for minor felonies. Many of the prisoners, however, were sentenced for fifteen years or more.

Governor Donaghey has prepared a lengthy explanation of his action, to be presented to the State Legislature in January. He says: "I have consistently fought the convict lease system since I have been in public office. In every public speech I have denounced it. As a member of the penitentiary board, I have opposed it in every instance where it was at issue. Time after time I have pleaded with the legislators to abolish it, but in spite of my appeals for relief and the repeated protests of the people of this State, and the reports of the penitentiary, and the messages transmitted by the Governor to the past two General Assemblies, all in condemnation of this cruel penitentiary and county farm lease system, no adequate relief has been given."

Irvington, N. Y., December 16.—Depleted in numbers but courageous in spirit the suffragette "Army" finished the first stage of the 140-mile journey to Albany, to carry to the Governor a message on woman suffrage.

Thirty-four marchers were in the ranks when the expedition started from the outskirts of New York this morning shortly before 9 o'clock, but one by one they dropped out as the line on the way, until less than a dozen trudged into this village shortly after 5 o'clock to-night.

It was explained, however, by Miss Rosalie G. Jones, commander-in-chief of the expedition, that those who deserted did so by previous intention, as only six had promised to make the entire two-weeks' journey to Albany.

From village to village, recruits are expected to enlist for short marches, and this proved the case to-day when a brigade representing the Woman's Suffrage Association of Yonkers marched five miles to Hastings.

About ten miles was covered in the day in three hours of actual walking time.

Getty Square, Yonkers, two miles from the New York city limits, was the first stop, and there the suffragettes held an open-air meeting, at which Mayor Lemon and other public officials turned out to do them honor.

Mrs. Jessie Hardy Spahn, of Chicago, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, chairman of the Woman's Suffrage party in New York, made speeches to a large crowd, which listened with respectful attention. Meanwhile, other members of the party distributed anti-franchise literature, which they carried in knapsacks. At Hastings another open-air rally was held in the public square.

While there were jeers at the women as they trudged through city and village streets, clad in walking costume and decorated with yellow "votes for women" sashes, there also were cheers. The marchers were entertained here to-night by local suffragettes and to-morrow expect to proceed ten miles to Ossining.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. Reduced rates via C. & O. R. Round trip tickets on sale December 16 to 25, inclusive. December 31 and January 1, good until January 6. Three fast trains to Norfolk. (Advertisement.)

PEACE DELEGATES IN FIRST SESSION

They Adjourn Without Entering Into Question of Settlement.

IMMENSE GULF SEPARATES THEM

Demands of Allies and Concessions of Turkey So Far Apart as to Seem Almost Impossible of Bridging—First Diplomatic Encounter Comes To-Day.

Everything Ready for Negotiations

London, December 16.—Preliminaries of the Turkish-Balkan peace conference were completed to-day. Apparently the Greek difficulty regarding the signing of the armistice has been surmounted. Everything is ready for actual negotiations to begin to-morrow.

So wide is the divergence between the respective claims of the Balkan allies and Turkey that there is little prospect of an early termination of the conference. Moreover, Christmas, when there will be no sittings, will mean the loss of a couple of days.

The Turkish and Bulgarian delegates had another prolonged informal meeting at 7 o'clock this evening, at which it is reported they discussed Adrianople. It is also reported to-night that the Servian ministers in council decided, in defiance to Russian and French advice, to yield the port of Durazzo, on the Adriatic, and that the Servian delegate, M. Pachitch, is coming to London in connection with this determination.

This report has not been confirmed, but there are indications of relaxation in the Austro-Serb difficulty.

The Austrian Emperor is credited with remarking that he was hopeful of the ability of Austria to carry out her Balkan program in its entirety without resort to force.

The first engagement between the Greek and Turkish fleets occurred to-day. The responses to known, without serious damage to either side.

London, December 16.—Plenipotentiaries considering arrangements of peace between Turkey and the Balkan states met to-day in Sir James's Palace. They adjourned early in the afternoon without having entered into discussion of the peace question. The day's feature was the address of welcome delivered by Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was selected honorary president of the conference. The responses to known, without serious damage to either side.

All the delegates applauded Sir Edward Grey's speech, which, like his statement in the House of Commons on Wednesday, aimed at impartiality. But the Balkan delegates, seemingly more satisfied with its substance than the Turks. The passage, "in this way you will lay foundations on which I trust will be built by true wisdom and statesmanship the prosperity, moral, economic and national, of your respective countries," they say, applies to their states, as they are fighting for the principle of nationality, and they are trying to rebuild the moral and economic properties of their countries; while for Turkey it is a question of general demolition. Thus they think the British Foreign Secretary, notwithstanding his efforts at impartiality, could not help—perhaps unconsciously—but give a hint on which side his sympathies lie.

In his reply, Dr. Danoff, of the Bulgarian delegation, emphasized Sir Edward's utterance when he said that the conference would work "to insure the Balkan states, so troubled in the past, an era of tranquillity and progress"—which is considered as meaning without Turkey.

Look Into Each Other's Eyes. Speaking of the first meeting of the conference, Count Doleznich, a Montenegrin delegate, said: "To-day we simply looked into each other's eyes."

The first encounter between the allies and the Turks will come to-morrow. A climax will be reached when both sides exchange their respective propositions for the conclusion of peace. The terms of the allies are: immediate surrender of the Turkish fortresses of Satalia, Adrianople and Janina; the garrison of which will be granted full military honors; the evacuation of Eastern Europe by Turkey; as far as East Thessaly to a line to be delimited on the spot; the cession to Greece of all the Aegean Islands; the annexation of Crete to Greece and the payment by Turkey of a war indemnity and of the expenses incurred by the allies on account of the Turkish prisoners.

The allies in return are prepared to grant complete amnesty to the Musulman population in the territories annexed for any acts of hostility during the war; the return of all prisoners; the recognition of the spiritual sovereignty of the Sultan over Ottoman becoming subjects of the Balkan states, and the free administration by the Muslims of their places foundations in the Balkans.

To these conditions has not been added the taking over by the Balkan states of that part of the Ottoman public debt corresponding to the territories which they annex unless the powers controlling the Ottoman debt allow them to deduct that part from the war indemnity imposed upon Turkey, which would thus remain the only debtor.

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